



"O FORTUNATOS NIMIUM SUA SI BONA NORINT
"AGRICOLAS." Virg.

Vol. IV.—New Series.

BALTIMORE, MD. OCT. 12. 1842.

No. 21

TERMS—The "AMERICAN FARMER" is published every Wednesday at \$2.50 per ann., in advance, or \$3 if not paid within 6 months. 5 copies for one year for \$10. ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding 16 lines inserted three times for \$1 and 25 cents for each additional insertion—larger ones in proportion. Communications and letters to be directed to SAMUEL SANDS, publisher, corner of Baltimore & North sts.

From the Magazine of Horticulture.

THE CANKER WORM; its Habits, and Remarks on the best means of preventing its Ravages. By J. S. G.

I send you a few remarks on that well known pest of orchards, in this vicinity, the canker worm. I need not begin by describing this insect; this has been done accurately and scientifically, by the late Professor Peck, some years since, and very lately by Dr. T. W. Harris. My object is merely to offer a few practical remarks on its ravages, and the best modes of diminishing them. Every body who has been visited by this troublesome guest, has learned that the female (a grub without wings) generally climbs the tree for the purpose of depositing her eggs at certain well known periods in spring or autumn. All may not be aware of the violence of this instinct to climb. I once placed several of these grubs under a tumbler, the edges of which inclined inwards. Those who were once fairly started on their way, ascended the smooth surface without difficulty; but so eager were they all to reach the top, that they actually clambered over each other's shoulders, and fell back together, and thus very few could gain their object. Every one knows that if their ascent on the tree is prevented, the tree is saved. But any expedient, which shall be an effectual remedy, must possess the three following requisites:—

First, it must not be injurious to the tree.

Secondly, it must be thorough, so that no insects, or very few, can evade or surmount it.

Thirdly, it must be economical.

The favorite mode of placing leaden gutters round the trunks of the trees, seems to me wanting, in a degree, all these requisites. The oil or tar placed in the gutters is liable to be driven out both by winds and rains, and thrown on the bark of the trees to their great injury, at least unless better remedies can be devised than I have seen put in practice. The gutters also, as they are generally made, are quite too narrow, and if the insects are in great force, are quickly choked up or bridged over. They should be at least two inches wide in the clear, at the top, which would much increase the expense. Besides, they must be fitted to the trunk of the tree with great accuracy, or they will leave a sort of *lubber's hole* through which the insects, who are no seamen, will not fail to crawl. Now to adjust them with such accuracy is a great labor, not to say that it is scarcely possible. But if these difficulties are all overcome, the expedient becomes more liable to the third objection, that of expense. As it is, I believe it is generally considered quite too costly to be applied to orchards containing hundreds of trees, however valuable it may be made for the protection of a few highly prized individuals.

The remedy most commonly adopted on a large scale is, to place a strip of canvas round the trunk of the tree, and cover it with a coat of tar. This is, perhaps, the cheapest expedient of any, but is certainly dangerous to the tree, as the tar is sure to drip down on the bark below. Besides, it is far from a thorough remedy: for by a few hours of drying wind will completely harden the surface of the tar, or five minutes of drizzling rain will chill it, and in either case the grub will walk over it with perfect ease.

I do not know that I can name any expedient possess-

ing the requisites laid down in the beginning. The best which I have seen is that described by Kollar in his book *On Insects*, and called by him a wooden boot. This is nothing but a box with four sides, but neither top nor bottom, made of a size to go round the tree in the same way in which a circle is circumscribed by a square. A covering projects all round, on the outside, like the eaves of a house, and this covering may be 2 inches or more in breadth. A good workman can make about sixteen of these boots per day. The quantity of stock, which need not be of the best lumber, will vary with the size of the tree. The height, however, need not be more than a foot. I am confident that a tree, of a foot in diameter, could be provided with a box for twenty cents; and such boxes could be made to last as many years, by tacking one side loosely, so that they can be removed during the greater part of the year, and replaced at the dangerous seasons.

The tar is applied in the angle under the covering, and when the wood is once saturated, a very little need be applied at once. The advantages of this mode over the preceding, are, first, the tar is more protected from the action of wind and rain, and therefore is much less liable to be hardened; secondly, when renewed, it can be put on freely and rapidly, without the slightest injury to the tree.

I have said that the tar will not dry soon; but I still think it worth while to tar daily, during the dangerous seasons, where the worms attack in great force. If this be done, I am confident no orchard, thus guarded, can be seriously injured. It is true that there will be a little space between the box and tree at the corners, and if the tree is a growing one, it may be best to leave a little room all around. But these openings will be taken advantage of only by those insects who happen to rise from the earth, close to the body of the tree, under the vacant space, and these have been ascertained by Kollar to be very few. The grubs have no talent at undermining; their instinct to mount is not discriminating, and they seem to have no other mode of dealing with obstacles than to climb over them.

Still I may be asked, whether the few that go up will not do nearly as much harm as might have been done by the main body, who are caught in the tar. I answer, if this were so, then it would follow that all trees, which are attacked at all, would be equally injured. Now if any one will visit the orchards in our vicinity, he will find apple trees in every state of injury, from those which have only a few leaves injured to those which have not a leaf to show.

If any, however, are indisposed to try this expedient, there is another much cheaper, but less effectual, as it answers only in dry weather, but then may be of great use as a practical remedy. Let dry sand be heaped round the foot of the tree, at as sharp a pitch as it will lie. The grubs will strive to crawl up these heaps, but will fall down time after time, and may be found in one place, viz., within an inch or two of the base. As we know exactly where to look for them, we can gather them up as rapidly as we could pick strawberries. The idea of catching these insects by hand, may remind some of your readers of the fable of the traveller who alighted from his horse to kill the grasshoppers. I shall only state in reply one or two facts. In November, 1840, I made a practice, during several successive mornings, of examining the heaps of sand at the foot of some apple and lime trees in my garden. On the morning of November 7th I collected thirty-two in three minutes, twenty of which were at the bottom of one tree. Professor Peck estimates that each grub produces one hundred eggs; and if we suppose nine tenths of these eggs to fail, I nevertheless prevented the ravages of three hundred canker worms by the labor of

three minutes. Yet, in my garden, the worms have never been so numerous as in those of many of my neighbors, as is shown by the fact that, out of many trees, not one has ever been completely stripped, or so injured that it would be remarked at the distance of ten rods.

These grubs I found on the lower part of the sand, as the day and night before were dry. When rain fell, the sand became damp; but if the trunk of the tree is examined a few days after, the insects are generally found below the crotch. November 11th, 1840, after a rainy day and night, two men examined my apple trees for two hours, and collected a large quantity of grubs mostly below the crotch. This quantity I cannot state precisely, but the men were fully satisfied that it was nearly one thousand, which would be only at the rate of four or five in one minute to each man.

I am, therefore, satisfied that this plan of protecting the trees by sand heaps, and picking up the insects, is worth pursuing, it being understood that I recommend it as a palliative, and not as a complete remedy.

Boston, Aug., 1842.

TURNING IN GREEN CROPS.—We copy in this day's paper the subjoined article from "*Dana's Muck Manual*" upon this subject, and ask for it an attentive reading.

"Turning in green crops, is returning only to the soil the salts, silicates and geine, which the plant has drawn out of it, together with all the organic matter, the plant itself has elaborated, from oxygen and hydrogen, carbon and nitrogen, from whatever source derived. It has decomposed, during the short period of its growth, more silicates and salts than the air only could effect during the same period, which being turned in, restore to the soil from which they grew, salts and silicates in a new form, whose action on vegetation is like that of alkalies. But powerful as are the effects of green crops plowed in, it is the experience of some practical men, that one crop allowed to perfect itself and die where it grew, and then turned in dry, is superior to three turned in green. The whole result is explained by the fact, that dry plants give more geine than green. Green plants ferment,—dry plants decay. A large portion escapes in fermentation as gas, and more volatile products are formed than during decay. The one is a quick consuming fire, the other a slow mouldering ember, giving off during all its progress, gases which feed plants and decompose the silicates of soil.

The power of fertility which exists in the silicates of soil is unlimited. An improved agriculture, must depend upon the skill with which this power is brought into action. It can be done only by the conjunction of salts, geine and plants. Barren sands are worthless; a peat bog is little better; but a practical illustration of the principles, which have been maintained, is afforded by every sandy knoll made fertile by spreading swamp muck upon it. This is giving geine to silicates. The very act of exposure of this swamp muck, has caused an evolution of carbonic acid gas; that decomposes the silicates of potash, converts the insoluble into soluble manure, and lo! a crop. That growing crop adds its power to the geine. If all the long series of experiments under Von Voget, in Germany, are to be believed, confirmed as they are by repeated trials by our own agriculturists, it is not to be doubted that every inch of every sand knoll on every farm, may be changed into a soil in 13 years, of half that number of inches of good mould.

That the cause of fertility is derived from the decomposing power of the geine, and plants, is evident from the fact that mere atmospheric exposure of rocks, enriches all soil lying near and round them. It has been thought

among the inexplicable mysteries, that the soil under an old stone wall, is richer than that a little distance from it. Independent of its roller action, which has compressed the soil and prevented the aerial escape of its geine, consider that the potash washed out of the wall has done this, and the mystery disappears. The agents to hasten this natural production of alkali, are salts and geine. The abundance of these has already been pointed out in peat manure. Next to this, dry crops plowed in; no matter how scanty, their volume will increase, and can supply the place of that swamp muck. Of all soils to be cultivated, or to be restored, none are preferable to the sandy, light soils. By their porousness, free access is given to the powerful effects of air. They are naturally in that state to which trenching, draining and subsoil plowing are reducing the stiffer lands of England. Manure may as well be thrown into water as on land underlaid by water. Drain this, and no matter if the upper soil be almost quicksand, manure will convert it into fertile arable land. The thin covering of mould, scarcely an inch in thickness, the product of a century, may be imitated by studying the laws of its formation. This is the work of "Nature's prentice hand;" man has long been her journeyman, and now guided by science, the farmer becomes the master workman, and may produce in one year quite as much as the apprentice made in seven.

POUDRETTE.

Dr. Granville, a scientific gentleman of great research, says in his report to the Thames Improvement Company, that, "If a given quantity of land without manure, will produce three times the seed sown; then the same quantity of land will produce 5 times the seed if manured with old herbage, putrid grass, &c.

7	"	"	cowdung.
9	"	"	pigeons dung.
10	"	"	horse dung.
12	"	"	sheep or goats dung, &c.
14	"	"	human manure, or bullocks blood.

But if the land be of such quality as to produce 5 times the seed without manure, then with horse manure it will yield 14 times, and with human manure 19 2-3 times the seed."

It is said in Liebig's work on Agricultural Chemistry, "when we consider the immense value of Night Soil as a manure, it is quite astounding that so little attention is paid to preserve it." And also that "one hundred parts of the urine of a healthy man are equal to thirteen hundred parts of fresh dung of a horse."

Again, Professor Johnson, a more recent, and may it not with truth be added, the most useful writer on agricultural chemistry, says

"Night Soil" is probably the most valuable, and yet in Europe at least, the most disliked and neglected, of all the solid animal manures. It varies no doubt in richness, with the food of the inhabitants of each district—chiefly with the quantity of animal food they consume—but when dry, no other solid manure, weight for weight, can probably be compared with it in general efficacy. It contains much soluble and saline matter, and as it is made up from the constituents of the food we eat, of course it contains most of those elementary substances, which are necessary to the growth of the plants on which we principally live."

Professor Johnson says that "Hermbstaedt sowed equal quantities of the same wheat, on equal plots of the same ground, and manured them with equal weights of different manures; and from 100 parts of each sample of grain produced, he obtained the following results:—

No manure,	3 containing gluten	9.2 starch	66.7
" cowdung,	7	" 12,	72.3
" pigeons dung,	9	" 12.2	63.9
" horse dung,	10	" 13.7	61.64
" dried night soil,"	14	" 33.14	41.44
" dried ox blood,	14	" 34.24	41.3
" human urine,	12	" 33.1	39.3

By this statement it will be perceived that in quantity and in richness, that is in the amount of gluten contained in the wheat, the produce from "dried night soil" or pou-drette was very much greater than from cow or horse manure. This arises, undoubtedly, from the greater quantity of ammonia contained in the pou-drette than in the ordinary manures.

"The manures employed by Hermbstaedt, says Johnson, are supposed, during fermentation, to evolve more ammonia in the order in which they are here placed, beginning at the top of the list: while the amount and kind of the produce obtained by the use of each, afford the chief evidence in favor of the opinion that this ammonia actually enters into, and yield nitrogen to the plant."

The foregoing statements are fully sustained by numerous experiments made with "Night Soil," or Poudrette, by intelligent practical farmers of Long Island, New Jersey, and elsewhere, extracts from the reports of whom are annexed. One gentleman says: "on one half of a field of corn, containing six acres, I applied pou-drette, at planting, at the rate of one gill to the hill, and the produce was more than double that of the half of the field which had no manure." Another says:—"for grass, as a top dressing, I can speak in the highest terms of pou-drette;" and "for turnips, I know pou-drette to be almost a certain guard against the fly," and "on potatoes, the seed, soil and time of planting being the same, those manured with pou-drette came up four days earlier than those with the best stable manure."

Another gentleman says; "I used pou-drette on part of a field of corn, and on the other half I used good barn-yard manure, 14 or 15 bushels for one of pou-drette, and where the pou-drette was used the corn was fit for the pot a fortnight earlier than where other manure was used in the same field."

Another gentleman, who has used near two thousand bushels of pou-drette within the last five years, says: "I applied pou-drette to wheat last fall, (1839) at the rate of 50 bushels to the acre, and in March it looked better than where 25 or 30 bushels of bone were used to the acre, and when harvested the berry was fair; but where the bone was used the berry was shrunk, and the produce was only about one half the number of bushels to the acre." He also says: "I used pou-drette on turnips, and though sown broad cast, I got full 600 bushels, of uniform size, and excellent quality." He also says—"I used pou-drette on my corn last year in smaller quantities than in previous years; I am of opinion that a gill is better than a larger quantity in the hill." Numerous other statements might be given to the same effect, but it is not worth while here, as pamphlets containing a great number of similar reports, going into detail, will be sent to any gentleman who may desire one, on application, post paid, by mail or otherwise, to D. K. Minor, N. York.

From the Southern Agriculturist.

REMARKS ON THE IMPROPER USE OF THE PLOUGH IN THE CULTIVATION OF INDIAN CORN.

Mr. Editor,—Dear Sir,—By request, I submit to you, for insertion in the *Agriculturist*, some remarks and experiments, I have made, to prove that the plough is frequently used too late, and much to the injury of our Corn crops.

It is well known to rice planters, that when rice is in joint and forming its ear, every effort must be made to advance its growth, so that good ears may be formed. The same effort, to effect the same result, is necessary with Corn, and all other grains. When the ear is about to be formed, the atmosphere has less influence on the plant than previously; therefore, more is required from the roots. If the soil is fertile, and well broken up with the plough previous to planting corn, innumerable small fibrous roots will run laterally, in search of nutriment, to the distance of six or eight feet, and sometimes as far as twenty feet. These laterals are very small, and easily separated from the stalk; if cut by the plough when the plant is young, no injury will be sustained, and perhaps a benefit: but they must not be cut or disturbed in any way, when far advanced toward maturity. Without their aid at that period, the perpendicular, or tap-root, will not be sufficient to produce good and well filled ears. It is not unfrequently the case, that the plough is used when the Corn is in silk, and at that time these lateral roots are very numerous above the surface of the ground, and must necessarily be cut, much to the injury of the crop. I have made several experiments which prove conclusively, that the perpendicular or tap-roots, are not sufficient without the aid of the lateral roots, to produce good and well filled ears; and that, if the plough is used too late, a good crop cannot be expected. For my experiment, I selected eight well grown stalks, just before shooting out their tassels. I had the earth cut round two of these stalks about six or eight inches from them, to the depth and width of the spade, and the earth removed, so that I could see that

all of the side roots were cut. The earth was permitted to remain in this situation until the Corn was matured. The stalks looked well, and the ears appeared to be well filled; but, on examination, it was found, that there were but a few scattered grains in them.

In the next experiment, a cut was made round two stalks, with a spade to its depth and width, at the same distance as above. This cut was permitted to close immediately, no earth having been removed. The result was, small ears, not well filled.

The third experiment was to cut the roots on two sides of the stalks, as they are usually cut in late ploughing. On the other sides the roots were not disturbed. The result—small ears, tolerably well filled.

In the remaining two stalks, no roots were cut or disturbed; the ears large and well filled.

The plough is not sufficiently used on our rice plantations, in preparing Corn land for planting, and is generally used too late after planting. If the soil has been well prepared, and in good tilth, the cultivator, or hoe-harrow, may be used most advantageously after the second ploughing. As soon as the plants can be ploughed, the first furrow ought to be thrown from it, and the second to it; and if used again, the sooner the better, so that the Corn may be laid by, when it has attained a third of its growth, or very soon after.

I will here remark, that the planter who wishes to increase his Corn crop in quantity, must select his seed in the field. Seed from those stalks that have produced from three to six ears, will, in like manner, produce again from three to six ears, if the soil is well manured and well cultivated; and seed from those stalks that have produced one ear, will again, in all probability, produce but one ear.

Respectfully, your obt. servt.,

JOHN H. TUCKER.

Hamstead, Sept. 9th, 1842.

APPLES FOR CATTLE AND SWINE.

Mr. Cooke,—Sir,—In the autumn of 1833, having a good supply of apples, about the 20th of September I gave my cows, with some young cattle, free access to my orchard, having previously gathered up what lay on the ground, to prevent their injuring themselves by eating too many at first. The cows ate the apples as they fell from the trees, and probably did not get more on an average than a bushel apiece, per day. The effect was, that the milk of the cows was much improved in quality, making butter not inferior to that made in June, with clover feed. The young cattle thrived remarkably well, their hair having a glossy appearance, as when fed on grain. They had no additional feed, except what grew in the orchard, (containing four or five acres,) which had been close fed in August. The apples were mostly early, and a mixture of sweet and sour, with scarce an unpalatable one in the orchard, and were generally mellow when they fell from the tree.

I tried an experiment last fall, by feeding my cows with hard, sour apples—giving them about half a bushel apiece, night and morning. I could not perceive any difference in their milk, either in quantity or in quality.

I have tried various experiments in feeding hogs with apples, and always with good success when I used good apples.

I have not as yet been able to ascertain whether apples are most nutritious when boiled or in a raw state. I am confident there can be but little difference. One thing is certain, apples should not be fed out till they are mellow, or what horticulturists term ripe. I am not able to decide upon the comparative merits of sweet and sour apples; some varieties of sour being more nutritious than some varieties of sweet. The nutritive property of the apple consists principally in the saccharine matter which it contains; and sour apples have been found, by actual experiment, to contain as much of this as the sweet; the acid being superadded to the sweet.

I intend to continue experiments with apples, and hope others will also—so as to thoroughly test their value in feeding fatting and store swine.

ATTACHMENT OF BIRDS TO MAN.—A traveller in Catalonia has furnished the following relation of the attachment of the feathered race to a member of a hermitage, formed on the picturesque mountain of Montserrat. This hermitage bears the name of St. Catharine, and is situated in a deep and solitary recess, but commanding, nevertheless, a most extensive and pleasing prospect at noon-day, stretching wide to the east and west. The build-

ings, garden, &c., are confined within small limits, being fixed in a most picturesque and secure locality, under the foot of one of the high pines. Though this hermit's habitation is the most retired and solitary abode of the many which are established on the mountain, and far removed from the din of men, yet the courtly, affable, and sprightly inhabitant seems not to feel the loss of human society. Although not much accustomed to hear the voice of men, he is somewhat recompensed by the notes of birds, for it is their sanctuary as well as his; since no part of the mountain is so well inhabited by the feathered race as this delightful spot. Perhaps, indeed, they have sagacity enough to know that there is no other so perfectly secure. Here the nightingale, the black-bird, the linnet, and an infinite variety of little songsters dwell in perfect security, and live in the most friendly intimacy with their protector, and obey his call. He has but to speak the wish, and instantly the birds quit their sprays, and surround his person, some setting on his head, others entangling their feet in his beard, and, in the true sense of the word, taking his bread even from his mouth. Indeed their confidence is so great, that the stranger too partakes of their familiarity and caresses. If the hermit's meals be scanty, his dessert is served up with a song; and his repose is hushed by the voice of the nightingale. Breathing pure air, feeding on light food, his mind never ruffled by worldly affairs, his sleep is sweet and refreshing; and living in confidence of finding in death a more heavenly residence, his life is more to be envied than pitied by the rest of the world.—*Indicator*.

DELICIOUS FRUIT.—The Scuppernong grape is delicious. We have them now in our market in great abundance, at from 5 to 6½ cents per quart, for they are not gathered in clusters, but are brought to us single, in barrels, each grape the size of a musket ball 14 to the pound, with a most delicious pulp enclosed in a thick skin (of a greenish colour) which preserves it from bruising and presents it to the mouth, as fresh and plump as it was when plucked from the vine, after being jolted for fifty miles in a wagon. This species of grape is peculiar to North Carolina, and to that portion of it which borders on Albemarle sound and its tributaries. But we see no reasons why it should not be cultivated with success in our own neighborhood. We believe nobody has tried the experiment thoroughly, although the success of it would well repay the trouble. A single vine will spread over an acre of ground, and yield, without labour or other expense of any consequence, as much profit as could be obtained from the same space by the most diligent and laborious cultivation of any other production. The wine from the Scuppernong grape is much prized, and with due care in the preparation is superior to the Frontenac, which it much resembles in taste.—*Norfolk Herald*.

THE LOUISIANA COTTON CROP.—The New Orleans Bee closes its annual review of the Cotton Market with the following remarks, upon the prospect of the crop of the present year:

The prospect in regard to the forthcoming crop is a subject which we approach with great reluctance, it being altogether premature to hazard an opinion in figures on a matter involved in great doubt, and which is still liable to so many changes and vicissitudes. We content ourselves therefore by stating in general terms, that the accounts from the various Cotton growing regions, with but partial exertions, are highly favorable, and certainly point to the probability of an increased yield over that of the season just finished. From Mississippi we may expect a full average crop, whilst from Alabama, Florida, and Georgia, the accounts are highly promising and indicate a very abundant supply. In our own state there are some complaints of rot, but they are by no means general; and from South Carolina we learn, that in certain sections the rains have been rather too heavy, having done some damage to the Sea Island Cottons, whilst Up-lands are represented as being in excellent condition. But it must always be borne in mind that the plant is still subject to many casualties, and that either an early frost or heavy rains would go far towards destroying the present prospect of abundance.

New cotton has made its appearance in our market within the last fortnight, and thus far the sales have ranged from 7 to 9½ cents, according to quality. The demand is at present rather slack, being confined to Northern buyers, who purchase sparingly until an increase of stock offers a better selection.

The total receipts of cotton into this port during the past 12 months amount to 734,128 bales against \$22,870 the season previous, and the stock on hand, including all on shipboard not cleared yesterday, is 6,150 bales against 14,490 at the same time last year.

TOBACCO CROP IN MISSOURI.—The St. Louis Reporter, of last Wednesday, has the following:

"The receipts of tobacco at this port amounted to 8,518 hhds. this season. Of this amount, 9,874 hhds. came down the Missouri, and 1,644 down the Mississippi. In addition to this, it is estimated that 2,500 hhds. have been shipped in large boats that ascended the rivers, when comparatively high, to receive their cargoes, of which no account has been taken here, as the shipments were made directly to New Orleans, making an aggregate of 11,018 hds. brought down the Mississippi and Missouri this season; and at least 200 hhds. remain to be brought down. Of the quantity grown south and southwest of St. Louis, we have no satisfactory accounts, but it cannot fall short of 2,000 hhds.; and, if that estimate is not too high, the tobacco crop of Missouri, in 1841, amounted to 15,000 hhds. averaging 1,300 lbs. and, at \$40 per hhd. constituted an aggregate value of \$600,000. The crop for the present year will probably amount to 25,000 hhds., and will be worth about \$1,000,000. In two or three years from this date, Missouri must be the largest tobacco-growing State in the Union."

INDIAN MODE OF DRESSING SKINS.—Mr. Catlin give the following as the method by which the Indians dress their skins. To farmers it will prove eminently useful.

The usual mode of dressing the buffalo and other skins is by immersing them for a few days under a ley from ashes and water, until the hair can be removed; when they are strained upon a frame, or upon the ground, with stakes or pins driven through the edges into the earth, where they remain for several days, with the brains of the buffalo, or elk, spread upon and over them, and at last finished by 'graining,' as it is termed, by the squaws, who use a sharpened bone, the shoulder-blade or other large bone of the animal, sharpened at the edge somewhat like an adze, with the edge of which they scrape the fleshy side of the skin, bearing on it with the weight of their bodies, thereby drying and softening the skin, and fitting it for use.

"The greater part of these skins, however, go through still another operation afterwards, which gives them a great value, and renders them much more serviceable—that is, the process of smoking. For this a small hole is dug in the ground, and a fire is built in it with rotten wood, which will produce a great quantity of smoke without much blaze; and several small poles of the proper length stuck in the ground around it, and drawn and fastened together at the top, around which a skin is wrapped in form of a tent, and generally sewed together at the edges to secure the smoke within it; within this the skins to be smoked are placed, and in this condition the tent will stand a day or so, enclosing the heated smoke; and by some chemical process or other, which I do not understand, the skins thus acquire a quality which enables them, after being ever so many times wet, to dry soft and pliant as they were before, which secret I have never yet seen practiced in my own country, and for the lack of which all of our dressed skins when once wet are, I think, chiefly ruined.

"An Indian's dress of deer skins, which is wet a hundred times upon his back, dries soft; and his lodge also, which stands in the rain, and even through the severity of the winter, is taken down as soft and as clean as when it was first put up."

MOSS ON GOOSEBERRY BUSHES.—Mr. Sidney Perkins of North Bridgewater states to us that he had some English and some Turkey gooseberries that were covered with moss; that they had not borne anything for ten years; that by sprinkling potash water over the bodies of them he cleared off all the old moss and set the bushes to bearing plentifully.

Strong lie will do the job on the bushes, but there should be no leaves on. They may be sprinkled this fall or in the spring before the leaves come out.

We intend to shower all our apple trees in the spring to clear off the moss on the limbs. We hope many will try this simple remedy for moss.—*Mass. Ploughman*.

SEEDING OF WHEAT.—We again call upon such of our friends as may not already have finished seeding their wheat, to hurry on with it, and suffer nothing to interrupt them in their labors until they shall have completed the good work. And as we have broached the subject, we would respectfully ask one and all, to sow with a liberal hand. Less than two bushels to the acre should not in any event be sown, and we are very confident in the opinion, that if three were, that the crop would be greatly increased. If the latter quantity were to be given to the earth, it would be sufficient to fill it with wheat-plants, and, as a necessary consequence, keep down the countless varieties of worthless weeds, which now, for the want of seed wheat, fills our grain fields to the great detriment of their productiveness, and the pecuniary injury of our incomes.

Corn Stalk Sugar.—Report of the Paris Academy of Sciences.—In the letter of the Paris correspondent of the *National Intelligencer*, of the 16th ultimo, we find the following paragraph by which it will be seen, that the learned Savans of the Paris Academy of Sciences have determined that the culture of Indian corn, for the manufacture of Sugar, possesses numerous advantages over the beet root. The settling of this point, by a body of men so eminent in scientific attainments, will go far to accelerate the fabrication of sugar from corn, and, as a necessary consequence, impart new interest and value to its culture, as the development of this new channel of consumption cannot fail to exercise a happy influence upon price, and particularly so, as it is stated that an acre will yield 1000 pounds of sugar of good quality, besides a correspondingly large quantity of molasses, as well as abundance of residuum, of the very best character of feed for cattle. With such results, and the highly favorable nature of our climate and soils for the production of corn, we infer that the day is not distant, when new encouragements will be imparted to animate the spirits, and nerve the arms of our enterprising corn growers.

"At the sitting of the Paris Academy of Sciences on the 12th inst. a report was read from a committee on a very important memoir of M. PALLAS, concerning the identity of the sugar extracted from stalks of Indian corn, (*la tige de mais*) with that of the cane. The report of the savans confirms the memoir; dwells on the quantity and quality obtained from the stalk; and assigns to the culture of Indian corn, for the purpose, various advantages over the beet root. The process is not difficult. We have magnificent weather for the vintage."

As being connected with this interesting subject, we copy the following, and will barely remark, that the honor of starting this branch of business belongs to Mr. Webb of that chivalric little state, *Delaware*, whose sons whether submitted to the standard of patriotism, or that of intellect, will lose nothing by comparison with those of the largest state in the union. It was the proud province of her soldiers in the revolution, to struggle for victory until the last ray of hope had set, and when compelled to do so, retreat with their faces towards the enemy, and since then, small as she is, her statesmen, in the councils of the nation, have proved by every collision of intellect with the great men of our land, that if *Delaware* cannot measure acres with her overgrown sisters of the confederacy, she loses nothing by the comparison of mind.

A new way to make Sugar.—The experiment of making sugar from cornstalks, has been tried with success in both Pennsylvania and Ohio. We have heard of one gentleman who carefully cherished the full growth and development of his stalks, for the sake of the sugar they would yield. When the small ears of corn made their appearance, he lopped them off, so as to leave all the strength of the plant to go into stalks; which thereby was made to grow to a greater height. Should this source of agricultural wealth yield all that is expected from it, it will be a great gain to the farmers of the West, who will rejoice to find that their superfluous cornstalks, can be turned to so good an account. It seems that in many parts of the West, they are making molasses, also, from cornstalks.—*N. Y. Jour. of Com.*

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY SAMUEL SANDS.

Orator of the Agricultural Fair.—We are happy to announce that J. H. B. Latrobe, esq. will deliver the address before the Baltimore County Agricultural Society, at their approaching exhibition. The literary acquirements, fine taste, and distinguished talents of this gentleman, are guarantees that his address will be an able one.

Sale of the Farms and Stock of the late General Emory Postponed.—The Fair of the Baltimore County Agricultural Association taking place on the same day announced for the sale of a part of the real and personal estate of the late Gen. Emory, the sale at Poplar Grove is postponed to Wednesday, the 26th Oct., and at Kent Island to Thursday, the 3d Nov. *See advertisement.*

The "remarks on the improper use of the plough in the cultivation of Indian corn," by John H. Tucker, which we copy from the Southern Agriculturist, appear to us to be sound and worthy of all attention. That great injury has often been done by the improper use of the plough, in the cultivation of this crop, we have long thought, and often admonished our readers against. Mr. Tucker's experiments speak for themselves.

The reply to the inquiries of "A Subscriber," in our last, are unavoidably deferred until next week.

SOILING OF CATTLE AT NIGHT.—As the increasing of his stock of manure, should be an object of primary consideration with every farmer, we take occasion to remind our readers thus early, that they should now begin to make such arrangements, as will enable them, next spring, to put in an acre or two of land to cut, to feed their stock in their barn yards, or cow-pens, at night. By this means they would be able to husband one-half their manure, and preserve their pastures in much better condition for day feeding. If, as is maintained by professor Dana, a cow makes enough manure in a year to manure three acres, surely by such a course of night feeding, as we recommend, sufficient materials could be saved to go over one acre, and if the yard in which the cattle are confined were bedded with mould and leaves, to act as absorbents of the urine, an ample quantity of manure might be thus obtained to supply the demand of two acres from each head of cattle which might be thus treated. And as for the extra trouble arising from the cutting and feeding out, we think that that would be very fairly balanced by the time saved in the morning in hunting up and bringing the cattle home from the pasture or field.

Two acres well manured and sown broadcast with corn, say one fourth of the ground to be sown at intervals of ten days apart, would produce provender enough to last twenty head, from the time that the plants might be 18 inches, or two feet high, until frost, and we think we hazard nothing in affirming, that the stock would thus be kept in better order, and that such of them as might give milk would yield more both of milk and butter. Besides this, the animals would be more attached to their homes, be more docile, and less addicted to stray away.

CORN CROP IN SOMERSET AND WORCESTER COUNTIES.

—We are sincerely pained to learn that the corn crop in the above counties, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, will prove an almost total failure, owing to the coldness of the early part of the season. A gentleman just from there informs us, that he had seen fields of a hundred acres and more, that would not yield corn enough to pay for the gathering. Both of these counties have been distinguished, hitherto, for their large product of this grain, and, therefore, the present failure will not only prove disastrous to the growers, but its influence will be extensive throughout the country, as many portions of it drew

their supplies thence. When we reflect upon the almost universal failure of the wheat crop, in the other counties of the same shore, the acuteness of our sympathy for the farmers there is greatly increased in its intensity, and would that the expression of our unfeigned regrets could vouchsafe to them any substantial consolation, as there are none engaged in the pursuits of agriculture, who, by their enterprise and enlightened efforts to improve their estates, are more entitled to enjoy the reward of their toils.

THE IMPROVED SHORT-HORN COW BLOSSOM.—In Colman's 4th report, there is a very interesting article upon the subject of the "Dairy and Milk establishments of Middlesex county, Massachusetts," in which he enters into an examination of the relative merits of the several breeds of cattle, imported and native, now in our country, and cites the produce of several individuals of the respective breeds. Among the rest, he names the noble animal whose name heads this article, and after giving the statement of her yield, heretofore published by us, of her having, at different periods, given 247½ and 253½ qts. of milk per week, or 35 and 36 qts. a day, which yielded at the two different periods respectively 13¼ lbs. and 17¼ lbs. of butter, per week, Mr. Colman remarks:

"This is one of the largest products on record.—In the first case it seems to have required 18 44-53 quarts to make one pound of butter; in the latter case, 14 48-69 qts. This is a large amount. For the difference in the two cases it is not easy to account. The mode of her keeping is not stated with any explicitness. The owner of the cow is not known to me, either in person or by reputation."

It is true, as Mr. Colman observes, that the products are large ones, and that the difference in the relative product of butter, is not easy of solution, from any thing to be found on the face of Mr. Canby's account; but when we come to reflect, that the butyaceous product of milk is always influenced by feed and by milking; that the same pasture is richer at one time than another; that the closer a cow is stripped the more cream is obtained; that her freshness has its influence upon the quality of a cow's milk, and that, in fact, what is called *strippings* is so nearly allied to cream, that it would take a tolerable adept in chemistry to tell the difference—we say when all these circumstances are taken into the account, it is very easy to imagine that a cow's milk may be much richer at one period than at another. The object of this paragraph is for the twofold purpose, of relieving Mr. Canby from the doubt that is apparently thrown upon his statement, unintentionally, no doubt, by Mr. Colman, and of informing the latter gentleman, that though Mr. Canby may be unknown to him "either in person or by reputation," that he is a gentleman in the broadest sense of the term—a man whose veracity, where he is known, is unimpeached and unimpeachable, and that, such is our confidence in his high sense of honor, and utter abhorrence of falsehood, that we just as implicitly believe his statement, with regard to the product of milk and butter of Blossom, as though he had sworn to it, or we had been present and witnessed every operation connected with her yield of milk and butter.

But the product of this extraordinary animal does not rest on the testimony of Mr. Canby alone. She is now the property of a gentleman in the vicinity of Baltimore, and has proved by her generous contributions to the *pail* and *churn*, since she came into his possession, that her former breeder and owner, did not estimate her worth too highly, or give her credit for more than she had the capacity to perform. Her present owner testifies that the present season, in the sixth month after calving, she gave 7 gallons of milk per day, and that in the *fifth* month she gave from 34 to 35 quarts a day for several days in suc-

cession, which yielded 15½ lbs. of butter. Her feed was grass alone. We saw her grazing in her pasture, which was any thing but luxuriant, without the advantage of water, a circumstance which, we are sure our friend Colman will admit as being calculated not to add to the quantity of Blossom's yield. In the language of her owner, during the time that she was "giving from 34 to 35 quarts of milk daily, upon grass, she had to depend for her supply of water upon the unreliable attendance of a servant"—If she had had free access to water, no one conversant with cow-ology, will doubt, but that she would have given an additional quart, and equalled the maximum yield while owned by Mr. Canby. In product, appearance, form and carriage, Blossom is the personification of cow-perfection, and had we been her breeder we should almost be tempted to set ourself up as an agricultural benefactor—or, at all events, to consider ourself as much entitled to the claim of being one, as would he who came up to the standard fixed by Dean Swift, of "making two blades of grass grow where but one had grown before;" for, as the breeder of Blossom, we might claim the honor of having raised a cow whose product was equal to that of three or four ordinary ones.

ADVANTAGES OF PULVERIZING THE SOIL.—The following short paragraph, taken from the *Southern Planter*, contains so much sound, good sense, that we copy it with the view of asking all of our readers to study its truths and philosophy:

Pulverizing the Soil.—To demonstrate that dews moisten the land when fine, dig a hole in the hard dry ground, in the driest weather, as deep as the plough ought to reach; beat the earth very fine, and fill the hole therewith; and after a few nights' dews, you will find this fine earth become moist at the bottom, and the hard ground all round will become dry. Till a field in lands: make one land very fine by frequent deep ploughing, and let another be rough by insufficient tillage alternately: then plough the whole field crosswise in the driest weather, which has continued long, and you will perceive, by the color of the earth, that every fine land will be turned up moist, but every rough land will be dry as powder from top to bottom. In the driest weather, good hoeing procures moisture to roots; though the ignorant and incurious fancy it lets in the drought, and, therefore, are afraid to hoe their plants at such times.

VALUE OF PLASTER TO PASTURE GROUNDS.

We have frequently recommended the use of Plaster on pasture lands, to our readers, with the view of increasing the food of their stock, as well as the improvement of the soil. To us it has always appeared strange, that with so many evidences of the good effects of this mineral, both in its power to increase the quantity of herbage and to improve the soil, that more of it had not been used. From our own experience and observation, we have been long convinced, that by the application of a bushel of plaster to the acre, annually, that the hundreds of old fields, which are now filled with poverty grass, might be so renovated as to produce luxuriant growths of white clover—and that such fields, which now yield little or nothing to their owners, might thus be converted into excellent pasture grounds, and made competent to fatten one head of cattle for every two acres. We have briefly expressed our views of the value of plaster, and take pleasure in annexing the following instance of its salutary influence, and will conclude by asking the plain common sense question: when good pasturage can be thus cheaply provided, why is it that farmers do not avail themselves of the opportunity of so doing?

GYPSON ON PASTURE GROUNDS.—Mr. Elisha Barber of Sherburne has for many years been in the practice of strowing gypsum upon a pasture on his farm. He puts on, as we understood him, one bushel per acre each year. His pasture has fourteen acres in it and he keeps six cows, two oxen, and one two year old in this lot through the

season and has an abundance of feed for them all. Counting two oxen equal to three cows, (and they will eat more,) Mr. B. can keep ten cows and keep them well through the feeding seasons on fourteen acres.

Mr. Barber's land is quite rocky, and he thinks if the surface rocks were cleared off he should have a much greater amount of feed. His soil is a heavy, moist loam, and it lies in a ridge; it may be called hilly but it is not high. Gypsum suits it completely, but it is to this that he ascribes his abundant feed. He says he has sown no grass seed, but the gypsum brings up clover of various kinds through the old mossy surface of the pasture.

There are hills in Needham and in other towns as near the ocean which are well constituted for gypsum. Such hills well repay the expense of sowing on gypsum; when it suits it is the cheapest manure or stimulant that we have ever tried. We hope more trials will be made in towns near the sea as there is a prevailing opinion that lands in such towns are never benefited by gypsum.

When it is considered that fifty or sixty acres are often required to pasture as much stock as Mr. Barber keeps on fourteen it is worth our while to inquire why this is so.—*Mas. Ploughman.*

DOMESTIC ECONOMY—YANKEE THRIFT—Since our last notice of Professor Colman's fourth and last Report, upon the Agriculture of Massachusetts, we have read the book through, figures, calculations, and all. It is a large octavo volume, of 620 pages, and contains a fund of agricultural information which cannot be too highly appreciated, because the facts have been collected by a gentleman as competent as he is impartial, and whose zeal in behalf of agriculture is only bounded by his ability to advance its interests.

In looking through this work, we were very forcibly struck with two examples of Yankee "thrift, comfort and humble independence, the direct results of industry, sobriety and frugality," the which, with great propriety, Mr. Colman observes, are as "instructive as they are beautiful." The first of these, we copy for the benefit of our readers, and we are sure that, in so doing, we are rendering the cause of agriculture good service, as it demonstrates, that even the humblest, who may pursue it as a calling, if he use the energies inherited from his Creator, to the best advantage, practice economy, and gratify but few artificial wants, may attain that enviable position, of being a freeholder, raise his offspring in comfort, and place them in the road, which, if properly improved, never fails to lead to respectability and competence, if not to wealth.

But before we introduce this treat to the reader, we would ask leave to be indulged with the remark, that every page of Mr. Colman's report is full of instruction, and affords the strongest evidence of the short-sightedness of the legislature, in arresting him at a period when the state was beginning to reap the rich rewards of his well directed labors, and when the wisdom of his appointment were alike to be deduced from the meliorated condition of Massachusetts Agriculture, whether the eye rested on the peat meadow, the intervale, or the hill-top; and we hazard nothing in saying, that the name of Henry Colman will be fondly cherished by the yeomanry of the old Bay state, when the drivellers who legislated him out of office, will be forgotten, or if recollected, only to be execrated and despised.

"It will not be without its use, if it does no more than present to the imagination a charming picture of rural comfort and independence, if I refer particularly to one instance which strongly attracted my attention. In one of those beautiful valleys in which the county abounds, where the surrounding hills in June are covered to their summits with the richest herbage and dotted over with the rejoicing herds, at the foot of the hills, near a small stream which here and there spreads itself like a clear mirror encased in a frame of living green, and then at other places forces its gurgling waters through some narrow passes of the rocks, you may find an humble unpainted

cottage, with the various appurtenances of sheds and styes and barns around it. Three or four stately trees present themselves in front of it. The door-yard is filled with flowers and shrubs; and the buildings seem to stand in the midst of a flourishing and full-bearing orchard, the trees of which are clothed with living green, with no suckers at their roots, unadorned with the nests of the caterpillar, unscathed by the blight of the canker-worm; and with their bark clean and bright, indicating alike the health of the tree and the care of the proprietor. Every part of the premises exhibits the most exact order and carefulness. No battered axle lies at the woodpile; no rotten logs, no unhoused sled, no broken wheels, no rusted and pointless plough, encumber the roadway; no growling sow, with her hungry and squealing litter, disputs your entrance into the gate; no snarling dog stands sentry at the door. The extended row of milk-pans are glittering in the sun; and the churn and the pails are scrubbed to a whiteness absolutely without a stain.

The house is as neat within as without; for such results are not seen but where harmony reigns supreme, and a congeniality of taste and purpose and character exists among all the partners in the firm. The kitchen, the dairy, the bedrooms, the parlor, all exhibit the same neatness and order. The spinning wheel, with its crowded rolls upon its bench, keeps silence in the corner for a little while during the presence of the guest. The kitchen walls are hung round with the rich ornaments of their industry—the long tresses and skeins of yarn, the substantial hosiery of the family, and the home-spun linen, emulating the whiteness of the snow-drift. The floors are carpeted, and the beds are made comfortable, with the produce of their own flocks and fields, all wrought by their own hands. The golden products of the dairy; the transparent sweets of the hive, obtained without robbery or murder; the abundant contributions of the poultry-yard, the garden, and the orchard, load the table with delicious luxuries. There are books for their leisure hours; and there stands too the revered bass-viol in the corner, constant like its owner to appear at church on Sundays, and kind always to assist in the chant of the daily morning and evening hymn. Better than all this, there are children trained in the good old school of respectful manners, where the words of age, and grey hairs, and superiority, still have a place; enured to early hours and habits of industry, and with a curiosity and thirst for knowledge stimulated the more from a feeling of the restricted means of gratifying it. There is another delightful feature in the picture; the aged grandmother in her chair of state, with a countenance as mild and benignant as a summer evening's twilight; happy in the conviction of duty successfully discharged by training her children in habits of temperance and industry; and receiving, as a kind of household deity, the cheerful tribute from all of reverence and affection.

Some may call this poetry; it is indeed the true poetry of humble rural life, but there is no fiction nor embellishment about it. The picture is only true; and if it were not a violation of the rules which I have prescribed to myself to mention names in such cases, and that I might offend a modesty which I highly respect, I would show my readers the path which leads to the house, and they should look at the original for themselves.

The owner, when I visited him, was forty-five years old.—At twenty-one years old, he was the possessor of only fourteen dollars, and with the blessing only of friends no richer than himself. His whole business has been farming and that only. He married early; and though he did not get a fortune with a wife, he got a fortune in a wife. They have comforted and sustained their parents on one side of the house. They have brought up three children; and with the co-labor of the children, they have given them a substantial and useful education, so that each of them, now of sufficient age, is capable of keeping a good school, as they have done, with a view to assist their own education. He began with thirty-five acres of land, but has recently added fifty-five more to his farm at an expence of nearly thirteen hundred dollars, for which there remained to be paid five hundred—a debt which, if health continued, he would be able to discharge in two years. The products of his farm are various. He raises some young stock; he fattens a considerable amount of pork for market; and occasionally a yoke of cattle. He sells, in a neighboring village annually, about one hundred dollars worth of fruit, principally apples and peaches. Such a situation may be considered, in the best sense of the term, as independent as that of any man in the country.

Now what are the causes of such success? Persevering industry; the strictest and most absolute temperance; the most particular frugality and always turning every thing to the best account; living within his own resources; and above all things, never in any case suffering himself to contract a debt, excepting in the purchase of land, which could be made immediately productive, and where of course the perfect security for the debt could neither be used up, nor wasted, nor squandered."

Gas and Oil and Soap from Soapsuds.—The science of Chemistry is truly working wonders! *M. Houzeau Muiron*, of the city of Rheims, has succeeded in extracting gas and oil, and in making soap from soapsuds. He collects the suds used in that place in preparing woollen stuffs at the several factories, which he pours together into a large basin, containing 3,000 gallons. He pours on this quantity, 308 pounds of muriatic acid, or 154 lbs. of sulphuric acid, first diluted with its own weight of water, and the mass is rapidly agitated until the decomposition is complete.

Shortly afterwards a froth is seen to form, which at the end of twelve or eighteen hours is sufficiently well separated from the water upon which it floats. Four fifths of this water is then run off, containing about one per cent of sulphate of potash, which is utilized either by evaporating it in drying houses, or by running it off upon dry earth exposed to the air, which when sufficiently charged with the salt is washed. Directly after this operation the basin is again filled with a fresh portion of soap-suds, which floats the fatty matter, and permits it to run off into a side tub. The product obtained is a mixture of unaltered oil, the acids, animal matters, and a large quantity of water, which forms with them a species of hydrate. This water is disengaged by injecting several times into the mass a current of steam which heats it and facilitates its evaporation. The fatty matter is then run off into a boiler, where it is submitted to a rapid ebullition, aided by continual agitation, which drives off the last portions of water. The product contains 20 or 25 per cent of impure matters, which color it and render it turbid. To purify it, it is poured into basins of copper and mixed with 2 pr. cent of concentrated sulphuric acid. After two days the limpid oil comes to the surface, while the impurities are precipitated to the bottom. The oil is carefully separated, and the deposit, when filtered through cloths in a press, gives still a large quantity of oily products, which are added to the preceding and made into a soap, by treating them with common soda.

The residuum is black and very thick, from it *M. Houzeau* produces gas for lighting the city of Rheims, but before introducing it into the retort, he liquifies it by means of the empyreumatic oil obtained in the preceding operation. The gas thus prepared is purified by lime. From the water of the washing, Prussian blue is also prepared.

We have for years recommended our agricultural readers to save their soapsuds for manure, and the results of *M. Houzeau's* successful experiments confirm our former belief of its great value as a fertilizer of the soil, as it demonstrates that it contains potash, oily, carbonaceous and animal matter, in considerable quantities, all of which are among the most active manures to be found. We are fully satisfied that if the suds made in a large family on a farm, were properly husbanded and used, by being mixed with mould or other earth and a small portion of plaster, that ten acres could be thus effectually manured annually.

CUBA, COMMONLY CALLED SPANISH TOBACCO.

During the present year many small experiments have been made in Georgia, and more especially in this county, in growing this variety of Tobacco, and with such results as to warrant the conviction that its successful cultivation here can be no longer a matter of doubt. The seed of the Tobacco were introduced by our townsmen, Mr. Deming and Mr. Buckner, who purchased them last year, whilst in Cuba. We have also been informed by a

townsman, that towards the close of the war of 1812 with Great Britain, his father cultivated on the town common four acres of ground in this tobacco—that it was manufactured into Segars, sold well, and that from that four acres a large amount of money was realized.

Are not these facts sufficient to induce our planters and farmers to make a trial of this species of Tobacco? The low price of cotton and the prospect of a gloomy depression ahead, appears to us a sufficient inducement to make an experiment, which we are confident must prove productive. Seed from Cuba can be very cheaply procured through our obliging Consul, James S. Calhoun,—and if our friends are desirous to see what can be done with this plant—raising it from the seed produced here, we doubt not that small quantities can, without cost, be procured here from the growers.—*Milledgeville Journal*.

[Tobacco has been raised in Dorchester County, Eastern Shore of Maryland, from the seed of Cuba tobacco, procured from Havana, by Dr. Joseph E. Muse, who is one of the most enlightened Agriculturists. We have smoked cigars made from it, and, so far as our taste may be any criterion, we have no hesitation in saying they were finely flavored—quite as good as we would desire them.

We have understood that to preserve the quality of the tobacco, it is necessary to import the seed annually, as it otherwise deteriorates; whether this opinion is in accordance with the Doctor's experience, we are not prepared to say, as we do not recollect to have seen any opinion from him upon the subject, nor do we see any good reason why the fact should be so, and only give the report as we heard it through another source.

Editor American Farmer.]

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The Steamship Columbia, from Liverpool September 20th, arrived at Boston Tuesday morning at 5 o'clock.

The news relative to the ratification of Lord Ashburton's Treaty with the United States by the Senate and the settlement of the Tariff has been much commented on by the press in England. The adjustments of the points of difference upon which Lord Ashburton was empowered to negotiate has been viewed with pretty general satisfaction.

Cotton was rather drooping in Liverpool, owing partially to the unsettled relations between the master workmen and the operatives.

The duty on Foreign Wheat had risen to 16s and on Flour to 6s 7½d per barrel. During the week ending Sept. 13th, American Flour advanced 6d per barrel, but subsequently the advantage was lost.

Antwerp, Sept. 4.—Tobacco—The market has remained stationary, but one sale having been made, of 63 hogsheds Kentucky, no change of price. Since this sale the quoted prices have been firmly demanded, and sales would have been made but for the lack of Virginia. At the public sale of the 1st were taken 50 hogsheds Maryland, 30a62 centimes, 175 Kentucky, 25a41, 259 Virginia demanded, 15a40 (mostly from 24 to 40.) Sixty hogsheds of Kentucky and Virginia have since been taken. Importations up to the 21st of August, 5546 hhd. New Orleans, 600 City Point, 545 Richmond, 346 Virginia, 696 Baltimore, 498 New-York, 61 Philadelphia, 21 Havana and 933 London. Total 9250, against 6961 last year. Stock on hand before the sale of the 1st 2804 Kentucky, 610 Virginia, 174 Maryland. Last year 2257 Kentucky and 1106 Virginia.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Hogs.—There has been a pretty good supply of Live Hogs in market this week, and prices have ruled somewhat higher. A drove of 300 head of Western, of good quality, which came in early in the week, sold at \$2,25a\$4,50 per 100 lbs. A parcel of superior quality brought \$4,75, and of inferior quality were sold at \$3,50. Hogs of good quality are now worth about \$4,50 per 100 lbs.

Cotton.—The market continues very dull, and the transactions quite small. We note a sale of 50 bales Florida at 7½a84 cts.

Clover seed.—We quote good at about \$5a\$5,25.

Timothy seed.—Sales are making from stores at \$2,25a\$2,50 by wholesale, and at \$2,50a\$3 per bushel in smaller parcels as in quality.

Flaxseed.—We note a sale of a considerable parcel in the early part of the week from store at \$1,45. The wagon price \$1,25a\$1,30 with small receipts.

Hogs.—At auction on Tuesday, 60 hhd. New Orleans sold at \$5,10a\$5,25, and 14 hhd. Cuba at \$5,25a\$5,35. The same day the cargo of the brig Gallant Mary, from Rio de Janeiro, consisting of 135 hhd. was sold at \$5,45a\$6,15; and 10 hhd. of a former importation, were sold at \$5,50a\$6,00. The cargo of the brig Trio from Porto Rico, was of-

fered and only 10 hhd. sold at \$5,45a\$5,65. A sale of white Brazil at \$3,50 on 4 months.

Tobacco.—There has been less activity in the market this week, in consequence of a large portion of the receipts, of Maryland being of common and inferior sorts which are not so much in demand at present. Good and fine descriptions are eagerly sought after, and all that reach the market readily sold. Former rates are pretty well sustained, viz. inferior and common Maryland at \$2,50a\$3,50, middling to good \$5a6; good \$6,50a8; and fine \$8a12. The good descriptions of Ohio continue in demand, but the common sorts are neglected. We continue former rates, viz. common to middling \$3,50a4,50, good \$5a6; fine red and wrappery \$6,50a10; fine yellow \$7,50a10; and extra wrappery \$11a13. The stock in market for sale is not very heavy. The inspections of the week comprise 798 hhd. Maryland; 184 hhd. Ohio; and 4 hhd. Kentucky—total 988 hhd.

Cattle.—About 700 head of Beef Cattle were offered for sale at the Scales this morning of which 330 were taken by the city butchers at \$1,50a\$2 per 100 lbs. on the hoof which is equal to \$3a\$4 net as in quality. Of the balance 220 head were driven North and 150 remain in the market unsold.

Flour.—There is no change in the price of Howard street Flour. We note sales to-day of 800 to 1000 barrels good standard brands from stores at \$4,12a, which is now the current rate. The car price \$4.

On Saturday sales of City Mills Flour were made at \$4,12a. To-day the article was in brisk demand and the price advanced. About 2500 bbls. were taken at \$4,25, at which price holders are firm.

Small sales of Susquehanna Flour on Saturday at \$4,12a.

Grain.—The supply of Md. Wheat at market to-day was larger than for some days past. The sales show no variation from the prices of last week, viz. good to very prime Md. reds 80a85 cents, and ordinary to fair 50a70 cts. as in quality. Sales to-day of white Corn at 52a53 cts. and of yellow at 52 cts. Sales on Saturday of Penna. yellow Corn at 53 cts. We quote Penna. Rye at 62 cts. and Md. at 46 cts. sales.—Sales of Oats at 21a23 cts.

Provisions.—We have not heard of any transactions in barrel meats, and prices continue nominally as last quoted. We quote Western Hams at 6 to 8 cents, as in quality: Sides at 5a54 cents, Shoulders at 5a54 cents and assorted at 5a55 cents.

At Philadelphia, on Saturday, 985 Beef Cattle at market, sales at \$4a44, extra \$44. 450 Hogs, sales at \$4 to \$4,75, extra \$5. 2750 Sheep, sales made at \$1,25 to \$1,87a, extra \$2,75.

The receipts of Wheat continue very light, and prices are fully supported. We quote the current rate of prime Pennsylvania red, for milling, at 95 cts per bushel. Southern Rye 50 cts, and Pennsylvania 58 cts per bushel. Southern yellow flat Corn 52a53 cts, and white do 51 cts. Southern Oats 23 cts. per bushel. Corn and Oats have come sparingly to market for a week or two past, in a few days better supplies may be expected. The Flour market continues barely supplied—rarely has the stock and receipts been so light as at present, though there is no great export demand. Early in the week sales were made at \$4,50, and 4,56 per bbl. since then sales have been made at \$4,62a, which we quote as the current price to-day, with very little for sale. Rye Flour is steady at \$3,25 per bbl. Pennsylvania Corn Meal \$2,62a, and Brandywine do \$2,94 per bbl.

At Richmond, on the 6th inst., prime Wheat sold at 90c per bushel, and fair do. 80a85c; Corn 55c; Oats 30c. Receipts of Tobacco moderate—Lugs \$2a\$2½ and \$3, common leaf \$3a\$4; middling \$4a44; good 5a6; fine \$6a10½. Small sales of Flour at 4a, holders firm at \$4,12a; City Mills \$4,50.

At Alexandria, on Saturday last, the wagon price of Flour was \$4; sales from stores at \$4,12a. 1000 bushels very prime Maryland Wheat sold at 87 for red 97c for white, inferior to good red. 75a80c.

At Cincinnati 6th inst. about 400 bbls of Flour were sold at Canal at \$2,65.

New York, Saturday, Oct. 8th.—Flour is much as yesterday—Genesee of common brand goes off freely at \$4,50; Ohio \$4,30a4,50; Troy \$4,44a4,50, &c. Rye, corn and oats as quoted yesterday; Barley has been sold at 50c per bushel; Brandywine Cornmeal, \$13,25 for cash for punctual sales. The sales of Cotton are small to-day say 300 bales.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

Who exhibited the Corn and Cob Crusher and Grinder at the Agricultural meeting, having rented the Wheelwright & Blacksmith shop with the water power attached in the village of Franklin, will continue to build his Corn and Cob Crushers and Grinders, and has so improved them that persons who have not got horse powers can use them by hand power with sufficient facility to supply the wants of small farms, and with one or two horse powers can do more work than any other machine for the same purpose that will require double the power. This is not puffing, for it can be and has been made manifest. The price of the crusher is \$40.

He is also prepared to do all kinds of repairing to Agricultural or any other kind of machinery at the shortest notice.

Horse-shoeing and blacksmith work in general, done in the neatest and strongest manner, all of which he warrants to be good.

Orders for any of the above machines can be left with Mr. Sands at the office of the American Farmer, or with the subscriber. au 24.

WM. MURRAY, Franklin, Balt. co. Md.

WANTED, A SITUATION AS OVERSEER,

By a man who can bring testimonials of capacity in the management of hands and in the farming operations as conducted in the most improved Districts in Virginia. Arrangements would be made to enter at the present time, or at New-Year. Reference is made to the Editor of the American Farmer. oc 12 3t.*

MOTT'S AGRICULTURAL FURNACE.

The subscriber respectfully informs his customers, and the public generally, that he has on hand, and intends constantly to keep a supply, of MOTT'S JUSTLY CELEBRATED AGRICULTURAL FURNACES, for cooking vegetables and grain for stock of all kinds. They vary in size from HALF a barrel to FOUIt barrels, and are better adapted to the purpose for which they are intended than any other yet invented; obtained the premium of the American Institute, and have given satisfaction to every gentleman by whom they have been purchased. Col. C. N. BEMMONT, the distinguished agriculturist near Albany, New York, who has had one in use for some time, in a letter to the editor of the Cultivator, says—

"The one I purchased last fall, I continued to use during the winter, and have found no reason to alter the opinion then expressed; but on the contrary, I am more confirmed, and do not hesitate, without qualification, to recommend it, with the ate improvements, as superior to any thing, for the purpose intended, which I have ever used, or which has fallen under my observation."

"Mr. Mott has lately sent me one of the capacity of two barrels, containing the improvements, which consist in casting "points of attachment" or gudgeons, on the rim or sides of the kettle, "so that with a crane or level" it may be raised out of the casing and the contents emptied out, and to facilitate which, a loop or eye is cast on the bottom of the kettle so that it can be done without burning the fingers. The flange also, has been extended beyond the edge of the casing, so that if water boil over it will not run down the flues and put out the fire."

These furnaces and boilers are portable and may be set up in any out-house, being from their compactness and construction perfectly safe. The furnaces are made of cast iron and peculiarly calculated to economise fuel.

The following are the prices for one of the capacity of a half barrel

do	do	do	One barrel	\$12,50
do	do	do	One and a half	20,00
do	do	do	Two barrels	24,00
do	do	do	Three do	28,00
do	do	do	Four do	38,00
A. WILLIAMS, Corner of Light & Pratt St. Balt. Md.				de 15
				tf

SOUTH DOWN SHEEP FOR SALE.

Two Rams and two Ewes of the purest South Down breed of Sheep. These Sheep were brought from England to Maryland in the autumn of 1840, by Dr. Macaulay, and the following testimonials will show the pedigree and exceeding purity of the blood.

The South Down Sheep were purchased for Dr. Macaulay of Baltimore, at the request of James Alexander Esq. of Somer Hill, England, by his agent, Mr. Thomas Waters of Stratford, Subass'le, Salisbury. They were part of the flock of Mr. Northeast, of Tedworth, Wiltshire. Mr. Waters in a letter to Dr. Macaulay, says, "I have much pleasure in informing you that I have selected a Ram for you which I consider of the purest South Down breed, and have this morning received a letter, from the same person I bought the Ram of, to say, he has selected six Ewes for me, from his own stock, also,—he is the first breeder we have in this part of the country, and probably in any other part of England, of the purest South Down Blood. The price of the Ram No. 16, is thirty guineas, and the six Ewes forty five shillings each, which I consider moderate."

The following is Mr. Northeast's letter to Mr. Waters, on the Pedigree of the Ram and Ewes purchased from him.

Tedworth, Sept. 14th, 1840.

My dear Sir.—I have this morning looked out for you six Ewes, which I think match well, and will please you. Four of them are six toothed and two are two toothed, and the Ram No. 16, will look like one of the family. No. 16 was bred from one of my best Ewes, and the Ewe having two, bred both up to weaning time. He was got by Mr. Ellman's No. 15, which was let this year by auction at sixty three guineas, and is considered the best sheep in England; he is now hired by Lord Huntingfield and Mr. Crips of Gedgrove.

For the last few years I have averaged my Ewes cull and best at 41s. 6d. that is, best at 42 and rest at 40s. each, and I trust you will not think I overcharge you by naming 45s. each, for the 6 best, as I shall expect to get about 42 for those left.

I remain, my dear sir, yours very truly,

THOMAS B. NORTHEAST.

Mr. Thomas Waters,
Stratford Sub-castle.

The Rams or Ewes will be sold separate or together, at the wish of the purchaser. For a view of the sheep, or terms, apply to JACOB WOLFF, Esq. at this farm, adjoining Randall's town near the Liberty Road. Sep. 28.

TURNIP SEED, GROWTH 1842.

In consequence of the increased demand and superiority of our WHITE FLAT and RED TOP TURNIP SEED, we have raised largely of those two kinds, and can promise our customers seed, which will produce finely shaped Turnips, mild and entirely free from that spicy hot taste that seed of imperfect quality produces; also, 15 other kinds of yellow and white Turnip Seed of our own raising and imported, all of which vegetates well. The imported seed is as perfect as usual. It is a fact, however, well known by planters of experience, that turnip seed as well as many other imported vegetable seeds, are much inferior to those raised at our seed gardens; so glaring is the difference that we are driven to the necessity of raising many kinds, and at considerable advance in cost.

Price of Turnip Seed of our own raising, \$1 per lb.
Imported do. 75c.

R. SINCLAIR, jr. and CO. 60 Light st.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

For sale, about 25 Acres of Land, situate three quarters of a mile from Govanstown, on the York Road a 1/4 of a mile beyond the Academy, and about 4 1/2 miles from the city.—The Land is of the kindest description, and susceptible of the highest improvement, as the crops now on it will testify. The improvements are a cottage built Stone House, containing 9 rooms, situated in a beautiful grove. Also, stabling for several horses, large corn house, milk and poultry houses, and other outbuildings with the best of water at hand. There is on the premises a young orchard comprising several hundred trees of the choicest kinds from nurseries at Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, consisting of Peaches, Apples, Cherries, Plums, Pears and Apricots, a thousand Raspberry bushes, and thousands of Strawberry plants of the choicest kinds, together with Gooseberries, Currants, &c. &c. The place might in a little while be made a valuable fruit and market garden.

ALSO—About 70 Acres of Land adjoining, which will be sold with the same or separate. The Land is of the same description as the above, more than forty acres now well set in clover and orchard grass; several acres of meadow land now being set in timothy, and about 20 acres of beautiful woodland; there are no other improvement than a small Log Hut on this place, but there are several beautiful sites for building, and a number of springs of the most delicious water.

Few places are more worthy the attention of a gentleman wishing to obtain a country residence in the vicinity of the city than the above, being within an hour's ride from town, on one of the best roads, and in no part of Baltimore County is a neighborhood more respectable, being adjoining or in the neighborhood of the seats of Messrs R. A. Taylor, Henry C. Turnbull, Mrs. P. Barker, Mr. Bonaparte, Mr. Perine, Judge Ward, Mr. W. S. Winder, Mr. Buchanan, Mrs. Poulney, and others. The academy in the neighborhood is well conducted and under the patronage of the State.

For one third of the purchase money, bank stock or city property would be taken, and a liberal credit would be given for one third, if desired. For further particulars apply at the office of the Baltimore Patriot. sep. 11

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY & IMPLEMENTS.

The subscriber begs leave to assure the public that he is prepared to execute orders for any of his agricultural or other machinery or implements with promptness. His machinery is so well known that it is unnecessary to describe the various kinds, but merely annex names and prices:

Portable Saw Mill with 12 ft. carriage, and 24 ft. ways and 4 ft. saw.	\$300
Extra saws for shingles, with 3 pair of head blocks,	125
Post Morticing Auger,	15
Bands,	10
Horse Power of great strength,	200
Corn and Cob Crusher, wt. 600 lb.	65
Thrashing Machine, wt. 300 lb.	75
Corn Planter, wt. 100 lb.	25
Thrashing Machine, wt. 600 lb.	150
Grist Mill, 2 1/2 ft. cogwheel stones,	150
Do. 3 ft. do.	175
Belts for the same,	15
Post Auger, wt. 15 lbs.	5
Tobacco Press complete, portable,	85
Portable Steam Engine, with portable Saw Mill and cutting off Saw,	3500
Large Sawing and Planing Machine with cutting off saw, or cross cutting for arg e establishments,	1100
If made of iron,	3000
Large Boring and Morticing machine for large establishments	150
Tenoning Machine	200
Vertical Saw	125
Small Morticing Machine, suitable for carpenters,	25

All of which articles are made in the most superior style of workmanship, of the best materials, and warranted to answer the purposes for which they are intended. It cannot be expected that the subscriber can speak of the merits of the above enumerated articles within the compass of an advertisement. Suffice it to say, that each have found numerous purchasers, and proved entirely satisfactory. The Portable Saw Mill with a 10-horse power engine, can cut, with perfect ease, 10,000 feet of lumber a day, and, if necessary, could greatly exceed that quantity.

GEORGE PAGE,

West Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md.

7 Pamphlets containing cuts with descriptions of the above named machines, can be had on application (if by letter post paid) to the subscriber, or to Mr. S. Sands, at the office of the American Farmer. sep 1 tf

HUSSEY'S REAPING MACHINE.

Farmers are respectfully requested to send their orders as soon as they shall have decided on procuring machines to cut the next year's crop: by doing so, they will enable the subscriber to make preparations early in year with confidence, so that none may be disappointed at harvest time, as has been the case for several years past by delaying to apply for them in season. His former practice will be steadily adhered to of making no more machines than are ordered, lest a failure of the next years crop should leave a large number on his hands, unsold, which his circumstances will not allow. It is hoped that the great success which has attended the machines made for the last harvest will remove every doubt of their great value. Several persons have cut as high as 20 acres in a day with the last improved machines, while one gentleman with one of the old machines cut his entire crop of 72 acres in less than five days, without having a cradle in the field.

The greatest objection ever made to the machine was its heavy bearing on the shaft horse; this has been entirely removed by adding a pair of forward wheels to support the front of the machine, and a driver's seat at an extra expense of 20 dollars.

The subscriber's Corn & Cob crusher so highly recommended in the public prints, by farmers who have used them, have lately been much improved and will be kept constantly on hand for sale. sep. 21

OBEDE HUSSEY.



BARNABY & MOOERS' PATENT SIDE-HILL & LEVEL LAND PLOUGH.

To which was been awarded the following and Several other Premiums, viz.—By the American Institute, at their Ploughing-Match at Newark, N. J. 1842, the First Premium, a Silver Cup,—and at their Annual Ploughing-Match for 1841, at Sing Sing, N. Y. a Gold Medal for the best work done, lightest draught, and best principle of construction.—answering for "general purposes." The N. York State Agricultural Society, awarded it an Extra Premium of \$30, at their Annual Ploughing-Match at Syracuse for 1841.

The following are its advantages over the Common Plough, viz.—1st. Ease of Draught—2d. Perfection of Work—3d. Strength and Durability—4th. All Dead Furrows may be prevented, as this Furrows can all be turned one way—5th. Any width of Furrows may be turned, between 8 1/2 inches, by moving the catches in the cross-piece towards the handles for a wide Furrow,—and towards the centre for a narrow one—6th. Placing the beam in the centre of the cross-piece, makes it a "Double Mould-Board Plough," turning

a Furrow both ways at the same time,—answering for Green-Ridging, Ploughing between Corn and Potatoes, or any any crop cultivated in rows or drills,—and for Digging Potatoes.

The subscribers having purchased the Right to Manufacture the above celebrated Ploughs, for the State of Maryland, are now prepared to furnish Farmers with the same,—and they pledge themselves to the Public, to manufacture this Plough in the Very Best Manner, both as to materials and workmanship. All Orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

Price as Follows, (adding Transportation).—No. 3, wt. 70 lbs \$10—No. 4, 80 lbs. \$11—No. 5, 90 lbs. \$12. Extra edge, 50 Cents. For Colter, if added, laid with steel, \$1.50. Wheel, \$1.50. Shin Pieces, 12 1/2 Cents. The above Ploughs are sold for cash only.

DENMEADS & DANIEDS, corner Monument and North-sts. A. G. & N. U. MOTT, corner Forest and Ensor sts. B. H. WILSON, No. 52, Calvert st. 1 door below Lombard, is Agent for the sale of the above Plough. Baltimore, July 20, 1842.

MILLWRIGHTING, PATTERN & MACHINE MAKING

By the subscriber, York, near Light st. Baltimore, who is prepared to execute orders in the above branches of business at the shortest notice, and warrants all mills, &c. planned and executed by him to operate well.

Murray's Corn and Cob Crushers for hand power \$25
Do. by horse power, from 6 to 12 bushels per hour, 35 to 40
Corn Shellers, shelling from 30 to 300 bushels an hour, 15 to 75
Portable and Stationary Horse Powers 75 to 150
Self-sharpening hand Mills, a superior article, 12
Cylinder Straw and Oat cutters, 2 knives, 20 to 35
Mill, carry log, and other Screws, 2 small Steam Engines 3 to 4
horse power. Any other machines built to order.
Patent rights for sale for the Endless Carriage for gang Saw Mills, a good invention.

Orders for crushers can be left with any of the following agents: Thos. Denny, Seedsman, Baltimore; J. F. Callan, Washington, D. C.; Calvin Wing, Norfolk; S. Sands, Farmer office; or the subscriber, JAS. MURRAY, Millwright, Baltimore. may 28 ly

TO FARMERS.

The subscriber has for sale at his Plaster and Bone Mill on Hughes street, south side of the Basin, GROUND PLASTER, GROUND BONES, OYSTER SHELL & STONE LIME, and LEACHED ASHES, all of the best quality for agricultural purposes, and at prices to suit the times.

Vessels loading at his wharf with any of the above articles, will not be subject to charges for dockage or wharfage fe 23 WM. TREGO, Baltimore.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY,

Manufactured and for sale by A. G. MOTT & CO. South east corner of Ensor and Forest sts. near the Bel-air market, Old Town, Baltimore.

Being the only agents for this state, are still manufacturing WILEY'S PATENT DOUBLE POINTED COMPOSITION CAPT PLOUGH, which was so highly approved of at the recent Fair at Ellicott's Mills, and to which was awarded the palm of excellence at the Govanstown meeting over the \$100 Premium Plough, Property of Philadelphia, and Davis' of Baltimore, and which took the premium for several years at the Chester Co. Pa. fair.—This plough is so constructed as to turn either end of the point when one wears dull—it is made of composition metal, warranted to stand stony or rocky land as well as steel wrought shares—in the wear of the mould board there is a piece of casting screwed on; by renewing this piece of metal, at the small expense of 25 or 50 cts. the mould board or plough will last as long as a half dozen of the ordinary ploughs. They are the most economical plough in use.—We are today numbers of the most eminent farmers in the state that they save the expense of \$10 a year in each plough. Every farmer who has an eye to his own interest will do well by calling and examining for himself. We always keep on hand a supply of Ploughs and composition Castings—Price of a 1-horse Plough \$5; for 2 or more horses, \$10.

We also make to order other Ploughs of various kinds. MOTT'S IMPROVED LARGE WHEAT FAN, which was so highly approved of at the recent Fair at Ellicott's Mills and at Govanstown, as good an article as there is in this country—prices from 22 to \$25.

A CORN SHELLE that will shell as fast as two men will throw in, and leave scarcely a grain on the cob nor break a cob, by manual power; price \$17.

CULTIVATORS with patent teeth, one of the best articles for the purpose in use, for cotton, corn and tobacco price \$4, extra set of teeth 1.

HARROWS of 3 kinds, from 7 to \$12.

GRAIN CRADLES of the best kind, \$4.

HARVEST TOOLS, &c.

Thankful for past favors we shall endeavor to merit a continuance of the same. ja 26 tf

MARTINEAU'S IRON HORSE-POWER

The above cut represents this horse-power, for which the subscriber is proprietor of the patent-right for Maryland, Delaware, and the Eastern Shore of Virginia; and he would most respectfully urge upon those wishing to obtain a horse power, to examine this before purchasing elsewhere; for beauty, compactness and durability it has never been surpassed.

Thrashing Machines, Wheat Fans, Cultivators, Harrows and the common hand Corn Sheller constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices.

Agricultural Implements of any peculiar model made to order at the shortest notice.

Castings for all kinds of ploughs, constantly on hand by the pound or ton. A liberal discount will be made to country merchants who purchase to sell again.

Mr. Hussey manufactures his reaping machines at this establishment. R. B. CHENOWETH, corner of Front & Ploughman sts. near Baltimore st. Bridge, or N 20, Pratt street. Baltimore, mar 31, 1841

CLAIRMONT NURSERY.

I hereby inform my friends and the public, that I have taken into partnership in this establishment, my son-in-law William Corse, who has been assisting me several years, and is now competent to render important services here—the business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of SINCLAIR & CORSE.

ROBERT SINCLAIR.

CLAIRMONT NURSERY.

Having had occasion to take an inventory of stock on account of the above partnership, we find 37,000 grafted or hued Fruit Trees, of the most rare and choice collection, consisting of Apple, Peach, Plum, Cherry, Pear, Apricot and Nectarine, and of Shrub Fruits, not above counted, Quince, Filbert, Fig, Gooseberry, Currant, Raspberry and Strawberry: amongst the latter are Hovee's and Keene's Seedling at \$1 per doz. Also, 15,000 Ornamental Trees, many choice sorts, large enough to plant in streets or lawns, 6 to 15 feet high, among them are the Balsam Fir, and other Evergreen trees 2 to 7 feet, and owing to their being transplanted into our grounds several years, they can be transplanted with a ball of earth to each, with safety.

Flowering Shrubs, Vines, Creepers and Grape Plants, a large assortment, comprising almost every desirable article in this department. Peonies, Tulips, and many other choice bulbous roots, and a very superior collection of Dahlia roots, Asparagus, and other succulent roots. Cuttings of Grape fruit trees can be taken from 600 standard trees, most of them have proved their correctness by showing fruit, all remarkably thrifty and larger than usual, and will be sold at a deduction of ten percent off catalogue price of 1842. For many other articles, and further particulars, planting, &c. see printed & priced catalogues, to be had gratis of the subscribers, or of the following agents, Robt. Sinclair, Jr. & Co., Baltimore, Wilson & Sons, Norfolk, Va. Dupuy, Roper and Jones, Petersburg, Va., William Palmer, Richmond, Va., A. G. Lucas, Fredericksburg, Va. William Stabler & Co. Alexandria, D. C., J. F. Callan, Washington, D. C.

Orders will be carefully dug, packed and forwarded as directed to any part of the United States or elsewhere—it will be expected, however, of persons ordering trees, &c. from a distance, that they will inclose the money or a town acceptance, at a reasonable credit. We usually commence digging the 15th of October, and continue through the winter and spring, when the ground is not frozen.

Sept. 23 3t

SINCLAIR & CORSE.

AGENCY OF THE N. Y. POUDRETTE COMPANY. se 21 Apply to S. SANDS, Farmer Office.

CATTLE SHOW,**Agricultural Exhibition and Sale,
AND PLOUGHING MATCH,**

At Govanstown, Md. on the 19th and 20th Oct. 1842.

The BALTIMORE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY will hold its first ANNUAL FAIR, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 19th and 20th days of October, 1842, at Govanstown, 4 miles from Baltimore, on the York road.

The Society offers the following list of premiums, and earnestly solicit the active competition of the Agriculturists throughout the County, and the Machinists of this and other States.

PREMIUMS.

FARMS.
For the best cultivated Farm, of not less than 80, nor more than 100 acres, except woodland, the lands, crops, barns, trees, gardens, cattle, and other stock, and farming utensils of which are kept in the best order, without reference to the cost of the buildings, *A Silver Goblet*

For the second best do. *A Sett of the American Farmer*
For the best cultivated Farm of 100 acres and upwards, the lands, crops, barns, &c. of which are kept in the best order, *Silver Goblet*

For the second best do. *Sett American Farmer*

CATTLE.
For the best pair of Working Oxen, *A handsome Yoke*
2d do do do *Sett Amer. Farmer*

For the best thorough bred Durham Bull, 2 years old or upwards, *Silver Goblet*
Do do Devon do do do do
Do do Ayrshire do do do do do
Do do Alderney do do do do do

Certificates for the second best of the above.

For best cross breed Bull, 2 yrs. & upwards, *Sett A. Farmer*

For the best Durham Bull between 1 & 2 yrs. *Silver Medal*

Do Devon do do do do do
Do Ayrshire do do do do do do
Do Alderney do do do do do do
Do Cross breed do do do do do do

Certificates for the 2d best of the above.

For the best Durham Calf between 4 months and 1 year old, *Silver Fruit Knife*

Do Devon do do do do do
Do Ayrshire do do do do do do
Do Alderney do do do do do do
Do Cross breed do do do do do do

Certificates for the 2d best of the above.

For the best thorough bred Durham Cow, 2 years old and upwards, *Silver Butter Tub*

Do do Devon do do do do
Do do Ayrshire do do do do do
Do do Alderney do do do do do
Do Cross breed Cow, do do do do

For the 2d best thorough bred Durham Cow, 2 years old and upwards, *Silver Cream Ladle*

Do do Devon Cow do do do do
Do do Ayrshire do do do do do
Do do Alderney do do do do do
Do Cross breed Cow, do do do do

For the best thorough bred Durham Heifer, between 1 and 2 years old, *Silver Fruit Knife*

Do do Devon do do do do do
Do do Ayrshire do do do do do
Do do Alderney do do do do do
Do Cross breed Heifer do do do do

Certificates for 2d best of the above.

For the best thorough bred Durham Heifer Calf between 4 months and 1 year, *Silver Medal*

Do do Devon do do do do do
Do do Ayrshire do do do do do
Do do Alderney do do do do do
Do Cross breed Heifer Calf, do do do do

Certificates for 2d best of the above.

SHEEP.

For the best Saxony Buck, *Silver Knife and Fork*

Do Merino do do do do do
Do Southdown do do do do do
Do New Leicester do do do do do
Do Cross breed do do do do do

Do 3 Ewes of each of the above breeds, *Silver Cream Spoon*

SWINE.

For the best Boar, *Silver Plated Lamp*

Do 2d best do do do do do
For the best Breeding Sow, *pair silver plated Candlesticks*
Do 2d best do do do do do
For the best litter of Sucking Pigs, not less than six, *gold Pencil Case*

Do 2d best do do do do do
For the best Stud Horse for general purposes, *silver Goblet*

Do 2d best do do do do do
For the best Brood Mare for general purposes, *set American Farmer*

Do 2d best do do do do do
Do 2d best do do do do do
Do 2d best do do do do do

For the best Jack, *set American Farmer*
Do do Mule, *silver Medal*
Do 2d best do do

IMPLEMENTS OF HUSBANDRY.

For the best Furrow Plough, *silver Goblet*
Certificate for the 2d best.

For the best Subsoil Plough, do
Do Hill-side do do

The ploughs to be tested at the Ploughing Match.
For the best Drill Barrow, *gold Pencil Case*

Do Horse Power & Threshing Machine, *Twenty-five Dollars*
For the best Corn Sheller, *gold Pencil Case*

Do Corn and Cob Crusher, do
Do Straw Cutting Machine, do

For the best Steam Apparatus, *Silver Snuff Box*
Premiums will be given for any other Implements of Husbandry of peculiar merit, not enumerated above.

PRODUCTS OF THE DAIRY.

For the best 2 lbs. Butter, *Pair Silver Butter Knives*
Do Sample of Cheese of 5 lbs. *Silver Cheese Scoop*

SILK.

For the best bushel of Cocoons, *Gold Thimble*
Do Pound of Reeled Silk, *Silver Knitting Sheath*

Do of Sewing do, *Silver Needle Case*
Premiums will also be given for the best variety of Household Manufactures, to be adjudged according to the discretion of the Committee.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

For the best 2 bushels Winter Wheat, *Silver Medal*

Do 2 do Winter Rye, do
Do 2 do Oats, do

Do 5 do Corn, do
Do 5 do Sugar Beet, do

For the best 5 bushels Carrots, do
Do 5 do Onions, do

Do 5 do Potatoes, do
Do 5 do Parsnips, do

Do Six Field Pumpkins, do
Do do Winter Squashes, do

Premiums will be given for the best varieties of FRUIT that may be exhibited, and for the best 5 pounds of Honey.

Certificates will be given at the discretion of the Committee, for any Stock, Farming Implements, &c. of superior merit, which may not however, be thought entitled to one of the above mentioned premiums.

Persons from a distance having improved Stock of any description for sale, are invited to attend. The Society will have an Auctioneer, to conduct all sales free of charge. Secure pens will be provided for all stock sent for exhibition.

It is required that all Machines, Horse Powers, &c., shall be on the ground the day previous, when the Committee will be in attendance. It is expected that all animals will be furnished with halters by their respective owners.

It is also requested that all Stock and other articles intended for exhibition, shall be arranged before 10 o'clock on the morning of the Fair.

The Executive Committee earnestly request the cooperation of the Farmers of Baltimore County, in aid of an enterprise, the importance and utility of which, must appear to all, when the immense influence of Agriculture over the best interests of the country is considered, it would seem almost needless to remind those most immediately concerned, of the absolute necessity of a concentration of their energies to promote the well being of an object which all must commend.

JOHN RIDGELY, of Hampton, President,
JOHN B. H. FULTON, Record. Sec'y.

Sweepstakes Ploughing Match.

To induce a more strict attention to this all-important branch of farm labor, and as an inducement to the ploughman to improve himself in the use of his implement, the Executive Committee propose connecting with the Annual Exhibition, a Sweepstakes Ploughing Match, upon the following terms:

1. The judges are to be selected by the Ex. Committee.
2. Two dollars to be deposited with the Secretary, by or for each ploughman contending, on the morning of the second day of the Fair, before the match takes place.

3. The quantity of ground to be laid out and plowed in at least two lands, as well as the time within which the work must be done, to be named by the judges.

4. The furrow slices are to lap on each other, to be 5 inches thick, and the part uncovered to be also 5 inches broad.

5. The ploughman is not to leave his team during the trial.

Any person wishing to open a new stakes, to take place after the main match has come off, on the grounds appropriated to the use of the Society, are requested to give notice to the Secretary.

J. B. H. FULTON, Sec.

IMPORTED JACKS TO BE SOLD AT THE FAIR.
The subscriber will offer for sale at the Agricultural Fair at Govanstown, on the 19th inst. TWO IMPORTED JACKS—they are of a jet black color, and ready for covering mares.

THOS. P. JACOBS.

oc 12

LINNEAN BOTANIC GARDEN AND NURSERIES.

The new Catalogues (32d edition) of this establishment, with reduced prices, comprising the most extensive assortment of Trees and Plants in America, are now ready for distribution gratis, and will be sent to all who apply by mail post paid. They comprise the following:

1. Fruit and Hardy Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, and Plants.
2. Bulbous and Tuberos rooted Plants, Double Dahlias, etc.
3. Greenhouse Trees, Shrubs, and Plants.
4. American Indigenous Trees, Shrubs, and Plants.
5. A Catalogue of Garden and flower Seeds.
6. Do do do in French.
7. A Catalogue of Double Dahlias, comprising the most splendid varieties.

BOOKS.—Prince's Treatise on Horticulture, 75 cents.
Prince's do on the vine - \$1.50
Prince's do on Fruits, or Pomological Manual, containing accurate descriptions, in detail, of about 800 varieties of Fruits, in 2 vols., \$2.

Flushing, July 1, 1842. WM. R. PRINCE.

Oct. 12

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF IMPROVED FARMS AND STOCK.

There will be offered at Public sale at Poplar Grove, near Centerville Md the residence of the late Gen. Emory on Wednesday the 28th of October, all the valuable, and highly improved stock of

HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, HOGS, AND FARMING UTENSILS

Belonging to the Poplar Grove and Ogletown farms—together with some good Wines, Guns, Pistols, Shooting apparatus and Carriages.

THE BLOODED HORSES
are of the choicest stock, comprising

1—Grecian Princess (see Turf Reg. Vol. 6. p. 423.) The dam of Irbey. Queen Anne and Sambo, all winners.

2—A fine sorrel mare out of No. 1 by Md. Eclipse with a Foal by Priam.

3—A three year old sorrel colt by Mingo out of the Dam of Lady Clifden. He is very promising. Last spring in consequence of the distemper was thrown out of training but is now perfectly well.

Many of the cattle are pure Durham and Devon, and many of the sheep pure South Down and Leicester—and nearly all of them (pure and mixed blood) fit for the Knife. The wethers are particularly fine.

At the same time and place (i. e. at Poplar Grove) on Wednesday the 26th October will be offered at Public sale a

HIGHLY IMPROVED FARM
Five miles distant, (lying immediately on the river, five miles below Chester Town on the Queen Ann's side) called Ogletown, containing about

210 ACRES.
Steam Boats to Baltimore pass it three times a week, and the Packets every day. It has a good farm House, quarter, and out Houses.

On THURSDAY THE 3d Nov. there will be offered at Public Sale on the premises, a

VALUABLE FARM,
On Kent Island (lying on a navigable branch of Cox's Creek, and four miles from the ferry opposite to Annapolis) the property of the late Genl. Emory; containing about

332 ACRES.
This farm has a good dwelling and out-Houses; is in a high state of cultivation; is stocked with fruit trees; is accessible to the markets; has fine fishing, and oyster grounds near at hand.

At the same time and place (i. e. at the Kent Island farm on Thursday the 3d Nov.) there will be sold all the farming Utensils, Cattle, Horses, Hogs and Sheep, belonging to the farm. The cattle are of the same stock as those at Poplar Grove, and are in prime condition.

The usual credit for stock will be given. The terms of sale for the farms will be made known on the days on which they are respectively sold.

The attention of Breeders and Butchers is particularly called to both sales of cattle. The day of sale at Poplar Grove, is fixed that persons may come over in the Steamer Osiris which leaves Baltimore at six A. M. and arrives at the estate at ten, and returns the same day; or persons attending the sale may return the next day, in the Maryland.

Persons wishing to view the two farms can see the Kent Island farm by calling on Mr. Rathall the manager (who resides on the Farm) and can see the Ogletown farm by calling on Mr. Thos. A. Emory who resides near it, or on the subscriber at Poplar Grove.

WM. HENSLEY EMORY
Executor of the late Thos. Emory.

Poplar Grove, Sep. 24, 1842. sep. 28

PUBLIC SALE
Of all the superior Shorthorn Durham Stock, belonging to the Farm of Geo. Beltzover, agent.

Will be offered at public sale on Thursday, the day appropriated for the sale of Stock, at the Baltimore County Agricultural Fair, the entire Herd of George Beltzover. Among the stock are the following:

1. John Bull, (imported) 5 years old, roan,
2. Harry of the West, red and white; 2 years old,
3. Tom Tough, 3 years old, roan,
4. Lord Baltimore, Bull Calf, roan, 6 month old.

12 full bred Milch Cows, most of them imported, some by Resin D. Shepherd, Esq. and most of them very superior milkers. 3 Heifers, Yearlings, and 3 Heifer Calves.

ALSO—A number of Cows and Heifers, of cross bloods, some with Bakewell, Teeswater, Holstein, Devons, &c. Likewise, a few choice Hogs of different improved breeds.

The sale will be positive, and those desiring to obtain superior stock will seldom have as fair an opportunity as the present affords.

Terms made known at time of sale.

GEORGE BELTZOVER, Agent.